# The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS $2 00 PER ANNUM. | "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." | SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875. NUMBER 29



**The Louisianian.**

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OFFICE 514 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

| | |
|---|---|
| ONE YEAR | $2 00 |
| SIX MONTHS | 1 50 |
| THREE MONTHS | 75 |
| SINGLE COPY | 5 |

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 1st insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.


## PROSPECTUS.

### THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the

*BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER*

published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

*LOCAL IMPORTANCE.*

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securement of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

*FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE*

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religions, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

*OUR AIM*

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

*OUR POLICY.*

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

*AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM*

THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

*EDUCATION.*

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

*FINAL.*

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensue success.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CRESCENT STORE,

17 BOURBON STREET,

Between Canal and Customhouse,

NEW ORLEANS.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,

CASH DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, &c.,

AT AUCTION PRICES.

may22 6mos

NOW IS THE TIME!

CLOTHING

AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING LOW FIGURES

—AT—

LEON GODCHAUX.

81 *AND* 83 *CANAL,*

*AND* 213 *AND* 215 *OLD LEVEE,*

Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits $5, $6, $7, $10 and $13.

Men's Blue Flannel suits $10 and $15.

Men's White Marseilles Vests $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.

Men's Black Doeskin Pants $5, $8, $9.

Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests $15, $20, $25.

Men's Linen Dusters $1 75 and upwards.

Men's Linen Ulsters, a new article, $5 and $6.

Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at $3, $4, $5, $6 and upwards.

Children's Sailor suits $2 50, $3 50, $5.

Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) $2 75, $3 50 and upwards.

Six Fine Linen Bosom Shirts $7 50.

Six Open Back Bosom Shirts $5.

Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c and upwards.

English Half Hose $2 75, $3, $3 50 per dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,

81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee, Opposite French Market.

may8 tf

DRESS GOODS

—AT—

*REDUCED PRICES.*

We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April 26th, offer our entire Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

AT A

HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES.

The Goods being entirely fresh, and consisting of the

VERY LATEST NOVELTIES,

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine same, at an early date, as our object is to make a

CLEARING SALE AT ONCE.

D. H. HOLMES,

Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon Sts.

may1 tf

MENS'

FURNISHING GOODS

B. T. WALSHE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S

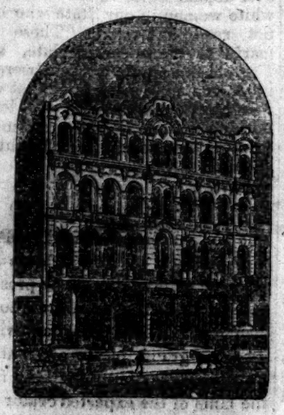
CLOTHING.

No. 110 CANAL STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

REMOVAL!

TO



GRUNEWALD HALL,

18, 20 and 22 Baronne St.,

L. GRUNEWALD,

Importer of the very Best Quality of

MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS,

STRINGS, &c,

Sole agent for the Piano-Fortes manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, KNABE & CO., HAINES BROS., PLEYEL, WESTERMAYER, BLUTHNER, KAPS. The Organs of the MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., and TRAYSER (Stuttgart), Organs.

PUBLISHER OF

MUSIC,

Has removed from his former Warerooms, No. 129 Canal Street, which he has occupied 11 years, to his Hall, No. 18 Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is prepared to furnish to the trade, eachers and the public, the best quality of goods in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere in the United States. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues and Price List furnished upon application.

*SECOND-HAND PIANOS*

*AND ORGANS*

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

New Music Received Daily.

Pianos and Musical Instruments of all kinds repaired. Music neatly bound. Address,

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

*Grunewald Hall,*

sp17 '75 1y NEW ORLEANS.


## "THE MISSION OF MODERN FREE-MASONRY"

In the centennial anniversary of the Picnic Hall Grand Lodge (Boston, Massachusetts) held in Tremont Temple of that city on St. John's day—June 24th—the orator of the occasion, Rev. Milo Van Horn of Newport, Rhode Island, in an able address on "the mission of modern Free Masonry" gave the following description of the organization of the first colored Grand Lodge in the United States:

At the time when the original members of Prince Hall were made Masons by a travelling lodge connected with the British army, there were colonial lodges existing in the city of Boston, and if there had been a possibility of their having been made Masons by citizens they would not have gone to army.

We therefore infer that they were of necessity compelled to apply where they did, and we recognize the humanity and justice of the men who assisted in introducing them into the profound and beneficent workings of Masonry. There is no tyrant more cruel and mean than caste, none that will stoop to acts so unbecoming the true man. The past century is full of the most flagrant acts of injustice which received their inspiration through sympathy for slavery. Prince Hall with Boston Smith and others felt the bitter stings of prejudice, and had to resort to other means than the regular way of seeking them in order to hand to you the privilege we enjoy to day. This centennial is the sequel to the brilliant and glittering centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill. Theirs commended the triumphs of war, ours to day the trophies of peace. Their martyr to the cause of right and truth was General Joseph Warren, our martyr to the demon of caste was Prince Hall. I haven't the slighest doubt but that his heart bled for years every time he recalled the sublime teachings of an institution that closed and bolted its doors against him because statesmen chose to decree the legality of slavery. His experience, however, did not annihilate his patriotism, for, when the peace of the State was threatening he with Prince Hall lodge offered to assist Governor Bowdoin in putting down rebellion. Thus he added bravery to his benevolence, and a desire to affect moral and mental life. He was truly a public-spirited man and was confined to one organization alone, but he fostered every society that sought the alleviation of human miseries and woes. He became not only a leader here in this centre of light, but he was soon discovered to be the apostle of colored Masonry, going from place to place, leaving charts by which the moral and mental lives of men might be guided into the straight path of honor, purity and usefulness.

No society that has yet been conceived by the human mind has had higher, better and purer motives than the impulses of the originators of the same. It was not for the purposes of conviviality and mere social elevation, but for the attainment of the highest civilization. It has not been a lingering echo from a war cloud in a passing distance, but it has been the messenger, the teacher, the supporter of peace. Almost every generation gives us its military hero or genius who looms up with a sudden but often permanent lustre, that burns at first dimly, then grows more glowing as time wanes away into eternity; the brilliant and noble acts of Masonic sons live contemporary with every generation.

We are frequently made to bear the burden of troubles harshly, and there can be no remedy until we know the cause. In this centennial year we should try and discover if there is not something that has made us disloyal to ourseves in the past. How noble and glorious the position of the men who have profited by the teachers they have had in morals and religion! Our grand master has laid down a law that corresponds with the higher law: "God hath made mankind one Mighty Brotherhood, Himself their Master, and the world His Lodge." What is it, where the inveterate spirit of caste has not thrown its blighting shadow, that enables men to rise in the scale of human excellence? It is, however, self-reliance and independence. This Masonry gives. True Masonry draws no lines on account of color, and this is better understood now than ever before in our nation's history. But distress is not made apathy. It must be the work of time and patience. You must be skillful workmen. Knowledge is power. Prince Hall and his associates set up here a central light, around which the true seekers of light have been eagerly gathering as learners. Shall the lamp continue to burn? Brethren, you must let your light shine, showing that you have not become Masons in vain. Since the fathers of the lodge have passed away, the spirit of caste has retarded our growth, and there has been a tendency on the part of some to allow others to do most of the thinking and make the sacrifices. Oneness of interest in the whole human race should be the end desired and this Masonry will give, with self-reliance as the first step.

To day, as we stand where Masonry among colored men in America first saw the light, let us resolve to be relf-reliant men. If we do our duty the work of a hundred years will not be lost, and the men of these lodges will be regarded as the salt of the cart. Freemasonry knows no man by the color of his skin. Such a sign of recoguition has never been placed among the peculiarities of Masonry. Hiram and Solomon were not Caucasians, but the descendants of Ham. How absurd, then, to set up the false standard, and close the doors of lodges against colored men!

But although they may fence you off you have a glorious ancestry; you can trace you origin back to the grand lodge of England and put you hand upon the fountain from which the stream flows that has nourished your lodge for one hundred years. You can say that you are a citizen of no mean city and the child of noble parentage, and that you need not be ashamed to own your origin. Intelligence and independence manifested by your published proceedings show that you have attained mannood, and that you are able to cope with your enemies, and to convince your friends, then the field is open and you are ready for the conflict to batter down the base walls of the fortress of prejudice, assist the universal brotherhood in erecting the noble temple our forefathers began, but were unable to complete.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION.—At a meeting of the Young Men and Women's Christian Association, held at the Central Congregational Church, on Friday evening, July 30, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, There is great suffering and destitution, and even starvation existing in this community; and

Whereas, There are over 150 benevolent associations in existence in our midst; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the Young Men and Women's Christian Association, that a convention of the benevolent associations be and is hereby called to meet in this city, at the Central Congregational Church, corner of Gasquet and Liberty streets, on Wednesday, August 25, at 7 P. M., to devise means to raise funds for the relief of the aged, poor, helpless and starving of the people; be it further

*Resolved*, That each benevolent association be and is hereby requested to send a committee of three members male or female, to represent it in the proposed convention; be it further

*Resolved*, That all well-to-do citizens, of all classes, be earnestly, in God's name, requested to subscribe funds for the purposes named, as the suffering among our people unparalleled in severity, some of them having been forced to eat what they could obtain from offal boxes. It is also our desire to aid that class of freedmen who are from seventy to a hundred years of age, and being unable to work have to depend upon charity for sustenance; be it further

*Resolved*, That we make this appeal in the name of God and that we will relieve all sufferers without reference to what Christian denomination they may be attached to; be it further

*Resolved*, That we request the New Orleans *Republican* and LOUISIANIAN, for humanity sake, to publish these resolutions and also the names and residences of the soliciting committees.

In compliance with these resolutions the following soliciting committee was appointed: President, James H. Ingraham, vice presidents, Rev. Joseph Gould, Rev. J. P. Brown, Miss Celia Williams, Rev. A. M. Newman, Mr. Clinton Samuels, Mr. William Dunn; treasurer, Isaac Wilson; secretary, Allan A. Goins; Rev. Nathan James, Osborn Harris, A. L. Young, John Jones, B. L. Hale, Jules Dejan, D. Saunders, Henry Clay, C. F. Ladd, Mrs. Leddis Dunn, Mrs. P. Higdon, Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. P. Hopkins, Miss L. Owens, Miss P. Edmunds, Miss Nellie Washington, Miss V. Bell, Miss S. A. Mernett, Mrs. L. Truxillo, Miss V. Bird, Miss M. Mitchell, Mrs. Armanda Pleasants.

MOBILE, July 28, 1875.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN: At 2 o'clock Tuesday, the 20th instant, fully two thousand persons had collected at the New Orleans depot to await the arrival of the in-bound train. At 3:10 the engine snorted in the distance, and in a few moments came in sight drawing eight coaches filled to the utmost capacity with as jolly a set of excursionists as ever arrived at journey's end.

It really reminded one of old times to see so many old friends, each one seemingly more eager than the other to grasp you by the hand; and the ladies, God bless them, their smiling happy countenances unconsciously brought sunshine to the heart of the beholder. Their neat attire and graceful bearing plainly indicated the refining influences of the dear old Crescent City. My admiration for the ladies almost caused me to forget the Odd-Fellows, who also came over the train. This splendid body of men were met by our lodge and escorted to the hall, where they were dusted and "lunched," and "smiled," to their heart's content; after which, in company with the Mobile Lodge, they paraded through the principal streets of the city on the way to the Fair Grounds. They certainly made a fine appearance with their magnificent regalias and banners; among them none looked more stately than the venerable Bro. J. B. Berry, who is nearly ninety years of age, and who was observed by all to step with martial tread to the inspiring music of Kelly's Juvenile Band. At the Fair Grounds fully three thousand friends had assembled to welcome the visiting brotherhood. After introductions and friendly greetings—

"Music arose with its voluptuous swell."

and off they whirled in the dance, which was kept up until half-past ten o'clock, when it was time to take the return train. All enjoyed themselves, only regretting the shortness of their stay.

EX WHAMP.

## TRUTH WILL OUT.

JAKEY, HIS MA, AND THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER.

Jakey crept up and sat down by his mother's side as she was looking out of the window yesterday morning. After a few minutes of silence, he broke out with—

"Ma, ain't pa's name Jacob?"

"Yes, Jakey."

"If I was called young Jacob, he'd be called old Jacob, wouldn't he?"

"Yes, my dear; what makes you ask such a question as that?"

"Nothing, only I heard something about him last night."

Mrs. Watts suddenly became interested. "What was it, my son?"

"Oh, nothing much; something the new Sunday-school teacher said."

"You oughtn't to have anything your mother don't know, Jakey," coaxingly pleaded Mrs. Watts.

"Well, if you must go poking into everything, I'll tell you. The new teacher says to me, 'What's your name, my little man?' and when I said Jacob, he asked me if I ever heard of old Jacob, and I thought that was pa's name, so I told him I guess I had, but I'd like to hear what he had to say about him. He said old Jacob used to be a little boy once, just like me, and had bean-shooters and stilts, and used to play hookey and get licked, and used to tend cattle—"

"Yes, I believe he said his father used to keep a cow," interrupted Mrs. Watts.

"And he hogged his brother out of something or other, and he got struck with a young woman named Rachel, (Mrs. Watts became still more interested,) and was going to marry her, but her old man fooled him and made him marry his other daughter; but pa said he guessed he wasn't nobody's fool, and married them both."

"The wretch!" ejaculated Mrs. Watts, shaking her fist at Mr. Watts' slippers.

"He said old Jacob had a dozen or two children and——"

"Did I marry for this," exclaimed Mrs. Watts, sobbing and throwing herself on the sofa, making all the springs hum like a set of tuning-forks.

Jakey said he didn't know what she married him for, but she would not catch him telling her anything very soon again if she was going to kick up such a row about it, and went out of the room feeling highly indignant.

When Mr. Watts came home he met Mrs. Watts in the hall, with a very red face, who pointed her finger at him and jerked out the word "villain!" and asked him if he could look his innocent wife and infant son in the face. Mr. Watts showed that he could by staring very hard alternately at Jakey and Mrs. Watts.

"I know where you go when you stay away from home," continued Mrs. Watts; "I've heard the story of your perfidy. Can't you tell me how Rachel and that other woman is to-day?" she asked with forced calmness. Mr. Watts confessed his inability to enlighten her on the health of the ladies about whom she was so solicitous. Mrs. Watts said that she always knew that something like this would occur, and ended with another hysterical interrogation after the children's health, but not receiving any satisfactory answer, she threw herself on the sofa again and sobbed and asked herself a few times why she had ever left her mother's home, and then she called Jakey to her and told him that they would have to live alone in a little house, and bevery poor and maybe not have enough to eat, which made that hopeful utter a series of most doleful howls and hasten down to the kitchen to examine the larder.

Later in the day Mrs. Lewis happened in and Mrs. Watts confided to her the story of her husband's villainy. Of course Mrs. Lewis was very properly shocked, and tried to impress upon Mrs. Watts the necessity of being philosophical, and left with the observation that she had never yet seen a man with a mole on his nose who did not, sooner or later, prove to be a rascal.

Towards evening Jakey was sitting on the steps, having recovered from his grief of the morning, when the Sunday-school teacher chanced to pass by, and Jakey hailed him with:

"Say Mister, I told my mother what you told about old Jacob last night, and there's been the old scratch to pay ever since. Ma called pa a villain and a bloody thief, and tried to break her back on the sofa, and said there wouldn't be anything to eat, and there ain't been such a time since pa offered to kiss aunt Jane good-bye. Maybe you had better drop in and see the lady, mister; she ain't so bad as she was."

The teacher, after some pressing, accompanied Jakey into the house, and was presented to Mrs. Watts in the parlor.

Mrs. Watts began to thank him for disclosing her husband's perfidy, but he disclaimed having done anything of the kind, and after considerable talking, it was discovered that Jakey had misapplied the story of the patriarch Jacob. Mrs. Watts started right out to hunt up Jacob, and when she found him, astonished him again by being so loving as she had been distant. Jakey is contented in the fact that there is no immediate prospect of a leak of supplies in the family, and Mrs. Watts would be perfectly happy if she could only shut Mrs. Lewis' mouth.—*San Diego World.*

A Boston paper's definition of a fine poet is one "who haunts your twilights." There was a sallow long-legged youth in the office yesterday who had a poem, three feet square, entitled "Pa's Barnyard; or Who Wouldn't be a Farmer?" He wanted it published. We merely insinuated that we would be highly gratified, and so on but owing to the pressure of matter and so forth, until finally that youth humped himself up, hurled the poem madly at us, "let us have it" between the eyes, and burst frantically from the sanctum. That poet certainly haunts our twilight. [Danbury News.]

# The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

Mr. JOHN ROXBOROUGH is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the LOUISIANIAN.

Messrs. W. R. Mason, postal route agent on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and E. D. Triplett, of Port Hudson, La, are herein announced as duly authorized agents to solicit subscriptions for the LOUISIANIAN.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.


## *RECONCILIATION.*

Although the constitution of society is not like the character of vegetation, determined by isothermal lines, still climate exerts a great influence in modifying national traits and in diversifying manners, customs and habits. Yet, it need not produce antagonisms; on the contrary, under favorable circumstances, the very novelty of contrast should lead to friendly relations. It should be borne in mind, that in our own country, for instance, with its wide expanse of territory, the people living South of a given parallel of latitude—say the 39th—while they have, much in common with the people living North of it, have more that is diverse; and that naturally the civilization of the one will vary in many important features from that of the other. The salient points of this diversity are too familiar to need special mention; suffice it to say that the antagonism between the two divisions which resulted in civil war was produced not by natural differences of character, but by the incompatibility of radically diverse systems of labor; the one demanding that the laborer be respected as a man—the other requiring that he be regarded as a *quasi* brute. But the cause of antagonism being removed it is to be hoped that gradually its baleful effects will cease. Meanwhile, the hearty welcome given by the people of Boston to their Southern guests on the 17th, is praiseworthy, both as a mark of generous courtesy and kindly feeling. It was a tender to the South, through its representatives present on that memorable occasion, of unlimited credit upon the good-will of the North as a member of a common country—the frank manifestation of a general desire for a hearty reconciliation between discordant sections which "like kindred drops should mingle into one." The surprise—perhaps astonishment would be the more appropriate term—which that exhibition of kindly regard excited on the part of the representatives of the South was both strange and significant. Strange, because history must attest that throughout the fratricidal strife so desperately waged between North and South, the North, although compelled to treat the Secessionists as foes, never forgot that they were brethren; and that, though justly incensed, she was never vindictive: fighting always and only for the restoration of the Union—never for the conquest of the South. Significant, because now, as in the past the people of the South—

"Souls made of fire, and children of the sun,
With whom revenge is virtue"—

mistake magnanimity for cowardice, attributing to others the same relentlessness of which they themselves are conscious.

This idea, though regrettable, is natural and explains their surprise at a reception for which had they rightly comprehended Northern sentiment they would have been prepared. Actuated by the law of hate, the South attempted to secede; overruled in her mad impulse, she resumes her place in the Union to begin a more prosperous career by learning to mould her character and regulate her conduct by the law of love. Possessed by the demoniac spirit of slavery, the spirit of Christianity had never been able to impress itself upon the general character of the South, or to give tone to its prevailing sentiment. But now that, perforce, the South has ceased to do the evil thing which paralyzed her energies and benumbed her sensibilities—now that the promptings of humanity are no longer stifled, nor the precepts of the Gospel preverted by the despotic requirements of an inhuman social system—guided by that enlightened sentiment which, reflecting more and more the genius of Christianity, is called the spirit of the age, she cannot fail to learn to do well. All hope of genuine reconstruction hinges upon this possibility and requires for its accomplishment the gradual assimilation of the South in feeling and action with the other section from which she has been so bitterly estranged. What the men of the South need is to lay aside their prepossessions, and in a spirit of amity condescend to become acquainted with the men of the North, by visiting them at home. Therefore whatever occasions afford an opportunity for the two sections thus to become known to each other should be regarded as national benefits and eagerly embraced. Without being at all sanguine, judging from the favorable effect of the Centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunkerhill in disabusing Southerners of false opinions in regard to Northern feeling, it may be allowable to hope that at the Centennial celebration of Independence Day at Philadelphia, next year, the South will be largely and generally represented; and that it will exert a powerful influence in hastening the era of good feeling which shall mark the *bona fide* reconciliation of North and South.

## Editoral Correspondence.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Aug. 1, 1875.

We arrived here about midnight Thursday after a pleasant trip over the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railway; accompanied *en route* by the genial presence of Superintendent of Education Brown and Messrs. Martin and Chester. These gentlemen as delegates to the Cincinnati Press Convention to be assembled in that city to-morrow left New Orleans with ourself on last Wednesday evening. Up to the time of our departure we had expected the companionship of Lieutenant Governor Antoine whom we sought to have attend the Press Convention, but the exigencies of official position entailed his presence at home. As it was, in our cosy little drawing room in the Pullman car the association of General Chester in part compensated for the loss of so pleasant a companion as our Lieutenant Governor; and what with the flow of good spirits, conversational powers, and ripe and varied experiences of Mr. Martin, whose travel and observation have been so extensive; together with the culture and love of humor of the Superintendent combined with the story telling abilities of Chester, time passed away pleasantly. Leaving the rest of our party to continue their journey to Cincinnati we stopped here, and were cordially greeted by the Rev. Mr. Straws of the A. M. E. Church and other friends in waiting for our arrival. The occasion of our presence in this pretty little Kentucky town was the filling of an engagement to deliver an address at a political meeting on the 31st ultimo by Senator Pinchback; in which that gentleman, advertised far and near throughout the State, was expected to meet a Kentucky

MASS MEETING

of both political parties and races, and give a Republican speech. Duties elsewhere prevented Governor Pinchback's compliance with his engagement; he therefore requested and arranged for our presence and delivery of an address.

BOWLING GREEN

is a prettily situated rural city, on the line of the main road of travel to Louisville and Nashville, and possessing a population of about ten thousand inhabitants. Since the war it has grown finely. All of the ravages committed by contending armies having disappeared before the healing hand of improvement. The country round about is given to the culture of wheat and tobacco and the growth of cattle and sheep. A hundred miles or more distant from the farmers "blue grass" region, yet this section of Kentucky in its show of fine stock and rich agricultural products compares very favorably with that Eden of the State. Quite a noticeable feature too are the people of this section. The healthy rugged look and finely developed forms of the men and the graceful and handsome appearance of the women, who seemed to partake more of the Western than the Southern type in their physique and bearing. Gas lighted streets wide and paved in most instances, with neat sidewalks and handsome houses of brick and frame give the stranger a favorable impression. The colored people here as elsewhere are industrious; and considering the disadvantages of Bourbon Democratic "home rule," quite as intelligent in the main, thrifty, and in the attainment of as much progress, as we could well expect.

THE REV. MR. STRAWS,

pastor of the A. M. E. Church here and a native of the State, born and reared we understand in Frankfort, is a cultivated educated Christian gentleman. A man of force, energy and decision of character whose service for his people throughout the State has given him a commanding reputation. Here in Bowling Green we found the most partisan Democrat according him respect and esteem, and this too in face of the fact that besides being pronounced in his Republican faith and convictions he is equally as strong a Temperance advocate. A large brick church now nearly completed, and in service, built by the members of Mr. Straws' congregation, attests his power and zeal among the people.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

or rather lack of the same on the part of the State for the colored people is deplorable. A special tax is levied upon them alone for their schools. This tax, one-third of one per cent, is made to do service in the way of fees to the county officers in this manner; one-tenth is retained by the tax assessor, another tenth by the assessor, and yet another tenth by the county superintendent of schools. So that, with the anomaly and injustice of a special tax upon equal citizen of the Commonwealth for educational purposes, there is derived for such special schools no fund adequate to make them public even for one month. They are then conducted on the tuition plan, the teachers paid and rent of the building obtained from this double expense on parents; of a direct tax, scrupulously collected, as it may well be supposed from the fees the county officers receive, and the payment each month, as they are obliged if they wish their children taught, of tuition fees to the teachers. So glaring an injustice has been again and again sought to be overcome by an appeal to the Bourbon Legislature by leading Kentucky Republicans. Notably, Colonel Goodloe, the present Republican candidate for Attorney General, a wealthy citizen of Lexington, native Kentuckian and State Senator, last winter in his district made effort after effort to have the word white in the tax law relative to public schools stricken out, so that a uniform tax upon all the people should be levied and obtained for white and colored schools alike. This proposition, so just in its conception and republican in character, was indignantly spurned by the Bourbons. So then for white people to be taxed for negro schools was an absurdity, an indignity they should always vote down. Now however, whether it is the approaching election or the fact that Republicans have met their Democratic opponents boldly on the stump and defended and advocated the measure, some of the Bourbon leaders profess regret at the injustice of the present school law and propose amendment. This is not done though by the Bourbon standard-bearers; they defend their course and charge upon their Republican competitors the heinous offense of propositions in the Legislature to tax white people for negro schools! Colonel Goodloe in reply to this charge has answered in the following manner, which, from its boldness and directness illustrating as it does the character of the man; we subjoin:

There could be no true liberty, and our Republic would be but a mockery, did we permit the least discrimination among our citizens, either in the benefits or responsibilities of our institutions. Republicanism rests and can only live upon the intelligence of the people. Liberty must die when encroached upon by ignorance. The corner-stone of American liberty is the common schools of our country. Remove that, and anarchy must follow, or else a rude despotism founded upon ignorance. We take ground in our platform in favor of the education of all the children of the Commonwealth, "and as a measure of justice, no less than of wise statesmanship, we hold that the provision now made for the education of the colored children should be increased until they are afforded in their separate schools facilities for obtaining instruction in every respect equal to those provided for white children."

Now, my fellow-citizens, let us reason about this for a while. The old cry of "taxing a rich man's property to educate a poor man's child" has been revived under the guise of "taxing a white man's property to educate a colored man's child."

If this is to be the signboard Kentuckians are to follow, it can of necessity lead to but one road, and the colored children of the State will receive no education at all, for they are wholly unable, without assistance, to furnish the requisite means, however anxious and willing they may be. This people are of us, and if all desired it there is no way of ridding ourselves of them. Now will you endeavor to make good and useful citizens of them, or will you permit them to grow up in ignorance and vice. Is it not cheaper, if you will have a purely sordid consideration, to build schoolhouses than jails and penitentiaries? In my opinion, no other race on earth would have behaved as well as they have done under as many aggravating circumstances. While many of you were in the Confederate army, battling to keep them in slavery, these same slaves were at home caring for your families, and raising supplies to maintain you in a cause which, if successful, would only have had the effect to rivet stronger their chains of bondage.

Were the crimes they committed heinous? Were the wrongs they perpetrated frequent, or were they at all times docile, obedient, respectful, and faithful? If gratitude and the kindlier feelings of your nature, if humanity, and the nobler instincts of your mind do not prompt you to come to the assistance of this people, your safety and a proper regard for your future protection demands it at your hands. I shall not believe that this motive alone will move you, but if you have no other, this is all sufficient. No State can long survive the demoralizing and baneful influences of such wide-spread ignorance. But I am told that a Democratic Legislature at its last session passed a bill providing a common school law for the benefit of the colored children wherein all colored people are released from the payment of any and all taxes of whatever nature, save into a common fund, together with the fines imposed upon colored people, and out of which the expenses incident to the education of their children are to be defayed. I shall not go into any detailed explanation of why this bill was passed. You all know as well as I that the members of the dominant party in the State passed that measure in order to escape some imaginary evil they claimed would follow from the civil rights bill then pending before Congress, and many Republicans voted for it under the impression that it was the best that could be obtained from a Democratic body, and probably might prove a stepping-stone to something better.

I differed with my party, and refused to give in my adhesion to a measure so fraught as I believed with miscbief and chicanery. I voted against its passage in the Senate, knowing that under its provisions it was impossible to provide a fund sufficient for the purposes intended, and that the bill itself was inexcusably and fundamentally wrong in principle. If the colored people are citizens, as we all agree they are, and enjoy the benefits, privileges, and immunities of citizenship, they should be made to bear in like proportion its burdens and responsibilities.

Had a Republican Legislature passed that bill the cry would at once have been raised that 'twas a discrimination in favor of the colored man. And I can not say the charge would have been altogether groundless.

I will read you from the report of the United States census of 1870 an extract from its table of illiteracy, and then determine for yourselves whether Kentucky should foster her common schools:

There are in the State of Kentucky 249,507 persons over ten years of age who can not read. Between the ages of ten and fifteen there are 12,891 boys and 12,067 girls of colored parents wholly illiterate; and there are of the same class of people between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one 15,873 males and 19,718 females. There are also 43,277 colored woman over twenty-one, and 37,889 colored men, who have no education whatever. But it may be answered that this was to be expected; the colored people as yet have had no opportunities; give them a few more years and the average illiteracy will be much lower. Well, then, I reply this argument can not be applied with equal force to the whites. Now, leaving out altogether the colored race, we find of the white children of the Commonwealth between the ages of ten and fifteen, 31,752 males and 26,014 females, and between fifteen and twenty-one 18,724 males and 18,036 females, and twenty-one years of age and over 43,826 white voters and 62,725 white women in our State who can not read and write. These are fearful truths to contemplate, and I would not allude to them were I not borne up with the hope that our dear old Commonwealth will leave nothing undone in order to remove from us this fearful and blighting shame.

But to the

MEETING.

The announcement that Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback of New Orleans had accepted an invitation to be present, and would deliver an address to the people of Bowling Green and vicinity at a grand picnic given at the Fair Grounds, naturally, both from the fame of the expected orator and the representative position he holds, attracted a large number of people from various sections of the State. Arrangements made with railroad managers reduced the fare to this city, and yesterday saw a very large assemblage of Kentuckians, colored and white, at the announced place. Fortunately the weather was propitious. For two or three weeks past the rain had fallen steadily here each day, and while all expected participants hoped and prayed for fair weather, they were agreably surprised yesterday to have the day ushered in by sunshine and a clear sky. No rain fell during the day. At two o'clock, with a few preparatory remarks of the Rev. Mr. Straws, we were announced. Due explanation to the multitude at the occasioned disappointment in the absence of Senator Pinchback was of course given, and the natural diffidence of a speaker, however used to public service and assemblages, at attempting to replace so distinguished a gentleman as the one expected. With this done, the theme "the value of American citizenship" was discussed, and an exposition of Republican principles, together with the rights and duties of every citizen, elaborated with such force and clearness as to receive undivided attention. At the close of an hour and a half's address, Kentucky audiences being accustomed to both sides of the question, Judge Paine, a prominent Democrat and Circuit Judge, was called for and responded. He announced himself a "straight" Democrat and saying thus, yet asseverated his belief in the common rights of all citizens, and his desire for the time to come when "all differences should be healed." He was very complimentary to the previous speaker, and declared, though himself strongly favoring McCreary's election, he should not advise his hearers about their votes; believing that as Kentuckians their minds had been determined. He assumed, however, that most of those present would vote for Harlan, whereupon he was cheered, and amid the laughter of his associates he retired. Colonel Hawkins, Republican, and Postmaster of the city, was then called for. The Colonel, an elderly man, had been an associate of the Republican gubernatorial candidate in the Union army. Both Kentuckians, were officers in the same brigade and in service throughout the war. A logical speaker and close reasoner, he dealt stalwart blows at the Bourbon Democracy and was warmly applauded. He was particularly pleased with the speech of the gentleman from Louisiana and proud of the reputation Republicanism and the race that speaker represented had won in the address they had received. Equal to the most brilliant, he, the speaker, ever had listened to and sustaining the high reputation of Republican speeches during the campaign. Judge Halsey, a leading citizen and Democrat, was next called for. He made a strong Democratic speech interlarded with references to his particular love for American institutions and his acceptance of the manhood and citizenship of the colored man. He was very eulogistic of the first speaker, stating that while as a Democrat he greatly differed with the argument, he was yet susceptible to the powerful impression made. The Rev. Mr. Straws concluded the day's speeches A natural orator with easy delivery and grace of diction, the education and experience of the reverend speaker in his life-long residence in Kentucky gave him facilities for "scotching" the Democracy, which all felt; and while he elicited the warm applause of Republicans the Democrats present could not but accept the wholesome truths proclaimed with good nature and good will. The assemblage at its close was dismissed, everybody announcing themselves pleased at the result and more than gratified with the information imparted and received.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION.

Conversing with leading Republicans and Democrats, we are of opinion that General Harlan, the Republican nominee for Governor has really a good chance of election. The majority—Democratic—in 1872 was only eleven thousand. Then a number of the former, old Unionists of the State, voted with the Democracy. To-day they are with the Republicans. Personally, General Harlan is very popular; much more so than his Democratic competitor; and so of every other men on the Republican State ticket. Colonel Goodloe, the candidate for Attorney General, is said to be the handsomest man in the State. Of commanding figure, easy address and graceful presence he adds to these the powers of rare oratory; the possession of a voice and mind such as no Democratic competitor or advocate can overcome. He is very popular. Wealthy and large handed, his charities and genial disposition are unbounded. Democrats and Republicans are alike recipients. The Kentucky masses are noted in admiration of a fine personal appearance. And in this the Republican ticket far excells the Democratic. Col. McCreary the Bourbon Democratic candidate is unpopular both because of his lack of ability in comparison with other leaders of his party, and the fact that General Williams a popular Democratic leader was cheated in the nominating convention by fraud and duplicity of McCreary's followers. Then also, wonderful to relate, the people of Kentucky are tiring of Bourbon "home rule." Its impositions and misrule have occasioned discontent and they want a change. That Gen. Harlan will be successful Republican managers have reason to believe and Democratic leaders are not eager to question. The Legislature will be largely Democratic as in fact nearly all the county offices, for to these Republicans have no candidates. To morrow will decide we trust the favorable issue of Republican success. For, with the back bone of the Democracy broken in Kentucky, that party is beaten all over the country.

ANDY JOHNSON'S DEATH.

The news of ex-President Johnson's death creates much feeling here among the Democrats. They declare they have lost a standard-bearer they could ill afford to spare in the United States Senate. Old Union men who remember Senator Johnson's Union sentiments feel sorrowful at the loss and there is a strong feeling of regret. We shall leave here for Cincinnati to-night. Before closing we give expression to our thanks for the generous hospitality of Mr. S. A. Murrell and wife, who with Elder Straws rendered our stay very pleasant in Bowling Green. R.

CINCINNATI, August 2, 1875.

We arrived here this morning at half-past seven o'clock, having left Bowling Green at midnight of yesterday. Repairing to the headquarters of the Southern newspaper delegations on Seventh street we were greeted there by Senator Pinchback and Messrs. Burch, Chester, Turner, Young, Arnett, and others. A good breakfast and bath, a pleasant relief from the effects of travel, prepared us for the informal meeting of our editorial brethren called to assemble at ten o'clock in the house of our esteemed friend, Professor Peter H. Clark. This gentleman, resident on Barr street, we found to be very pleasantly situated in a commodious house and cultured grounds betokening the refined taste and culture of the owner. A library of some two thousand or more volumes of choice English and classical works, with a goodly collection of miscellaneous literature, filled up one entire side of the suite of rooms, parlor and library, into which we were ushered. Portraits of eminent men, American and Englishmen, with those of prominent colored leaders of the country, adorned the walls; noticeable among which was a copy of a French painting of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the negro soldier, patriot and statesman, whom Wendell Phillips, in his inimitable portrayal, has made familiar to the country. These pictures with rare landscape drawings and various specimens of bric-a-brac, at a glance demonstrated the home of a gentleman of whom not only Cincinnati but, we rejoice to write, all who know him everywhere are proud. Some fifteen gentlemen representing as many papers met at the informal meeting, and the work of the convention for the fourth instant so arranged, that it is likely the public session of the body will not occupy more than two days. Delegates from Kentucky, Tennessee, New York and the Pacific States have not yet arrived. These will be here on the morrow. Senator David Young of the Concordia (Louisiana) *Eagle* is here; having abandoned his proposed trip to Europe and getting no farther than Boston and New Bedford, Massachusetts, when he returned here for participation in the Convention. Through the kindness of one of our Cincinnati hosts, Mr. L. D. Easton, well known to the old readers of Frederick Douglass' late paper, the *New National Era*, as "Depugh" its able correspondent from this city, we were introduced to several editorial managers of the daily papers. The *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic organ of the State, was among the first visited. Here Senator Burch of the *Grand Era* and ourself with Mr. Easton were very cordially received. The political situation was discussed and the *Enquirer's* onslaught on Thurman with its defense of rag money and William Allen, Ohio Democracy pleasantly alluded to. At the *Gazette* office, which by the way is considered the leading organ of the Ohio Republicans, we met the famous Deacon Smith, whom we found to be a medium sized sandy haired and whiskered man, very much absorbed with the work of the campaign, and deeply immersed at the time when we called, 3 o'clock p. m., with an editorial article on "the situation." Leaving the Deacon we next called on his newsy opponent, Murat Halstead of the *Commercial*, who, apart from his handsome face and hospitable bearing, took care to impress us with the fact that the string of the latch of his office was always on the outside during our stay in the city. We were particularly invited to call and see the *Commercial* press, the improved Hoe patent which takes both impressions of the paper at once besides printing, we misremember how many hundreds a minute. As we are to visit this at the early hour of 3 o'clock some morning during our stay we shall again allude to it.

We have much of interest to write about of our observation here, which, with the convention proceedings, its delegates and the people, with the political campaign, we shall defer until our next. Time presses and the mail soon to close oblige us now to suspend. R.

Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*:

William Allen was elected Governor of Ohio by a plurality. His minority was within a few of 2,000. So eminently satisfactory to the people of the State has his administration been, and so charming to their ears have seemed the reverberation of his siren songs that they will double, treble, yes, multiply that figure this fall, and elevate him into his odium some dig potato by a sweeping minority, the like of which he never saw before.

Attention is directed to the call for a Convention of the Benevolent Societies of our city, to be found on the 1st page. There is great suffering among the poor people, and it is the purpose of this convention to devise means for their relief. The object is most worthy and should receive the hearty co-operation of our citizens.

## PERSONS AND THINGS.

A large number of our people attended the 1st of August celebration held at the Fair Grounds, under the anspices of the Emancipation Club, on Monday the 2d inst.

Ample arrangements for the comfort of their guests had been made by the Committee. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Jas. Lewis and Mr. Joseph Craig, Esq., and were listened to with marked attention by the unusually large audience. The fine programme of amusements, consisting of foot races, military drill, base ball games, good music, dancing, etc., contributed largely to the pleasure of the occasion.

The good order maintained throughout was most noticeable and reflected great credit upon the management.

Rumors of an excursion by the popular Americus Club are rife. We learn from reliable authority that the excursion will be given on the 26th inst. Arrangements are now being perfected. It will be strictly a private one, only those who are invited will be allowed on the special train. The fare for the round trip will be at the very low rate of $1.25 for adults and 50 cents for children under fourteen years of age. This will be their last entertainment of the season. They deserve success.

We learn that a Base Ball Convention of the colored clubs of our city will be called on the 23rd inst., to form a Base Ball Association. This movement was inaugurated by the Athletic B. B. Club and deserves success. Clubs that are thoroughly organized are requested to send two delegates to the convention.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN: The world does move! the Mosaic cosmogony to the contrary notwithstanding, whatever Gov. Coke—there is a good deal of gas in him yet—Johnny Ireland and the rest of the incapables may think, the Republican party of Texas is still alive and kicking, to the confusion of ye fierce Democracie, let us hope, and —those of us that have a gift in that direction—pray. At least the appearance in this city, on the 25th inst., of a weekly journal devoted to the interests of Republicanism may be taken as a decided proof of vitality. Moreover if there is anything in a name, the *'Galveston Argus'* is a wide awake sheet and means business. But not even "Keely Motor" if it do all that its inventor asserts, could make a newspaper crawl, much less run, without "the ready:" so the hat is passing round among Uncle Samuel's employes here in Galveston for *donations* to help keep up steam. I understand from what I can hear, that considering the stringency of the money market and the contraction of the currency, the boys have shown a proper willingness to help "run der mashein," and without stopping to scrutinize motives too closely I attribute it to their zeal as a body for the success of the party. But as eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so also is it the only effectual safe-guard against treachery; and I don't think as times go, that the Argus can afford to close even one much less two of its hundred eyes if it intends to make the Republican party toe the mark. The Republican Executive Committee of Galveston County deserve credit for taking the initiative in the establishment of a journal here to correct the misrepresentations of the Democratic press and gain for Republicanism a fair hearing. I see that the Secretary of the State Republican Executive Committee N. W. Cuny Esq. takes great interest in the success of the paper and is actively engaged in its behalf. Mr. C. is a resident of Galveston and although a young man is, politically speaking, one of the most influential men of color among us. His service and ability deserve a better recognition at the hands of the Republican party than they have yet received and it is to be hoped that under the new regime some fitting token of appreciation will be extended to him. The flag is up! and all true Republicans are invited to rally around it once again shouting the battle-cry, Freedom!—the shibboleth whereby the Ephraimites who have lately attempted a raid on the Federal officials in this State may be detected and—politically—slain. "The Galveston *News*," of to-day, appears draped in mourning on account of the death of its senior proprietor, Mr. Willard Richardson, a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of the State College at Columbia, South Carolina, and for thirty eight years a resident of Texas. Politically he was a life-long Democrat of the school of John C. Calhoun, and in the war which convulsed the Union, sided with the Confederacy. Those who knew him best socially esteemed him cordially and lament him deeply; bearing witness that in all the relations of life he exhibited those virtues which where they fail to win friendship, command respect. Ripe in years, for he had exceeded the allotted span, he has passed the veil which shrouds the future from our view, to rest from his labors and receive the reward of a well-spent life. So mote it be!

To resume the thread of my discourse, I will say as for the Democracy of Texas, in whose policy of government '98 is a favorite number, but not a winning one, they are not likely to draw much comfort from the reflection the "Argus," gifted with a hundred eyes, adopts as its motto, although not its legend, *Nunquam Dormio*, and that ninety-eight of its eyes are constantly upon them.

I see by the last issue of the LOUISIANIAN that "murder and lawlessness are rampant in several of our interior parishes," and that Democratic local authorities are appealing to the Governor for aid to arrest and punish "the banditti" —"I thank thee Sheridan for teaching *us* that word." But who is running the outrage mill now? Will the Democratic press please explain? I wish that the written law of the constitution were as scrupulously adhered to by Congressmen with a view to securing efficient local government in the South, as "the unwritten law" is by politicians, at this critical period of our affairs, to prevent a man who thoroughly understands the situation from a further administration of the government. It is, perhaps, a rash thing to say, but I begin to fear that we will have to put our trust in Providence rather than politicians—statesmen are out of the question just now—to save the country from the shoals and quicksands among which it has been allowed to drift. BIENVEILEN.

GALVESTON, July 27, 1875.

*The Republic* magazine for August, is equal to a series of campaign documents. Its pages are filled with valuable material, which must be read by the fall elections. No public man, no speaker, no one who desires correct information on subjects of public interest, should be without this magazine. Its low price, only $2, brings it within the reach of all. Its opening article on "Growth of the Nation Under Republicanism," cannot fail to revive the pride of loyal men in the party which has done heroic service for the country. The *Republic* is a power in the field of politics, and should have a wide circulation. Orders should be sent to *The Republic* Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

Just now there is trouble in Baltimore, and sorrow throughout the South. A young Englishman named Harcourt, said to be a scion of nobility, but who has been a resident of this country some sixteen years, lately married a colored girl in Baltimore. The act created such a feeling that when the young man appeared on the street with his wife he was followed by a mob, and insulted grossly. He was finally arrested (though what for, remains a mystery) and compelled to give bonds to "keep the peace." He declares that he will walk on the streets with his wife when he pleases, and calls upon the United States authorities to protect him. The most agonizing part of this business is the fact that the young man is an ex-Confederate officer, and for some time served as commander of the famous Louisiana Tigers.

Little Billy was very cross and tired the other night, and he wanted his father to take him on his knee; but father was tired, or pretended to be. "I want you to hold me on your knee," he whined. "I tell you I cannot do it, I am tired," replied his father, impatiently. "Tired! You wasn't very tired last night when you held Mary on your knee in the kitchen."

It is said that a human being has seven millions of pores through which perspiration and exhausted particles of the system escape. We are all pore creatures.

Schoolmistress—"Johnny, I'm ashamed of you! When I was your age I could read as well as I can now." "Aw, but you'd a different teacher to what we've got."

## COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE, }
FRIDAY EVENING, August 6, 1875. }

COTTON—American standard of classification:

| | General quotation. | Ex. quot. |
|---|---|---|
| Inferior | — @ — | — |
| Low Ordinary | — @ — | — |
| Ordinary | 11¼@11¾ | 11¼ |
| Strict Ordinary | 11¾@11¾ | — |
| Good Ordinary | 11¾@12¼ | 12 |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 12¼@12¾ | — |
| Low Middling | 13¼@13¾ | 13¼ |
| Strict Low Middling | 13¾@13¾ | — |
| Middling | 14¼@14¾ | 14¾ |
| Strict Middling | 14¾@14¾ | — |
| Good Middling | — @ — | — |
| Middling Fair | — @ — | — |
| Fair | — @ — | — |

COTTON STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874 | 15,953 |
| Arrived since last statement | 12 |
| Arrived previously | 1,145,508 |
| Additional bales from city ginnings, lintens and house | 11,963—1,157,483 |
| Total | 1,173,436 |
| Cleared to-day | none |
| Cleared previously | 1,150,251 |
| Consumed at Lehman, Abraham & Co.'s cotton mill | 1,150—1,151,401 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared | 22,935 |
| Stock on hand same time last year | 19,067 |

FREIGHTS—We quote as follows: By steam Cotton to Liverpool —@⅜; to Boston ⅜c.; to Providence and Fall River, 13-16d; to New York ⅜c; to Philadelphia, ⅜c.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d; to Havre 15-16d; to Genoa, —d; to Boston, —d; to Providence and Fall River 9-16d.

SUGAR—7⅞@8c for common, 8⅛@8¼c for fair, 8⅜c for good fair, 8⅝@8¾c for fully fair, 9c for prime, 9⅛c for strictly prime, —@9⅜c for seconds, 9¼@9⅜c for yellow clarified, 10@10¼c for off white clarified, and 10½c for prime white clarified.

MOLASSES—We quote nominally at 40@45c for common; 50@55c for fair; 58@60c for prime; 60@62c for strictly prime, and 65@70c for choice.

FLOUR—Superfine at $5 75, double extra $6 25, treble extra $6 75@7, choice extra $8 50@9, single extra $4 75, low treble extra $6 50, choice treble extra $7 25, choice and family extra $8 50@9 00 ₱ bbl.

PORK—Mess $23@23 50 ₱ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $23 30@23 37.

DRY SALT MEAT—9¼c for shoulders, 12c for clear rib sides, and 12¾c for clear sides ₱ lb.

BACON—Shoulders are held at 10c, clear rib sides 13¾c, and clear sides 14, ₱ lb.

LARD—Tierce refined is quoted at 14c, keg 15½c.

CORN IN SACKS—Yellow mixed 87c, yellow 90c, white mixed 82c, white 92c ₱ bushel.

OATS—68c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—$1 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime $33; choice $31 ₱ ton.

CORN MEAL—$4 20 ₱ bbl.

COW PEAS—45c ₱ bushel for mixed and 55c for clay.

WHISKY—Louisiana rectified is quoted at $1 19@1 20, and Western at $1 21@1 22 ₱ gallon.

HAMS—Choice 13¾@14¼c ₱ lb.

WHEAT IN BULK—$1 20 ₱ bushel.

BREAKFAST BACON—16c ₱ lb.

BAGGING—14c in round lots for domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is retailing at 14@14½c, India 10c ₱ yard.

STARCH—Is quoted at 4½c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—We quote as follows: Inferior 9@9½c; medium 10@10½c; fine 11@12c, low leaf 12@12½c, medium 13½@14c; good 15½@16½c; fine 17½@18½, and selections 20@22c.


### Notice.

Persons having Pass-Books of the late Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company will find it to their interest to consult me at No. 124 CARONDELET STREET, up stairs. Business promptly attended to. Best of references will be given.

jy10 6t JAMES KENNEDY.

### *LA MAJAGUA.*

50,000 NON PLUS ULTRA, ESPECIALES, REGALIAS, CHICA DEL REY, just received per late arrivals from Havana, and for sale by

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,
Sole Agents,
Corner of Camp and Common, and at Branch Stores, corner of Union and Carondelet, and No. 2 Carondelet
jy17

ACTS OF LEGISLATURE,
WITH EXTRA SESSION,
FOR 1875.
JAS. A. GRESHAM,
*Bookseller and Stationer,*
92.....Camp Street.....92

Will mail to any address, on receipt of $2, the Acts of 1875. Subscriptions taken for the Louisiana Annual Reports, Vol. 27, price $12. july31 1y

R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY
Dealers in All Kinds of
*NEW FURNITURE,*
Office and Salesroom, Armory Hall,
87 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Constantly on hand and continually being supplied from Eastern and Western manufactories, the largest assortment of Furniture to be found in the South, consisting of every variety of Parlor and Bedroom Suits; Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture; common and cheap Furniture for Plantation and Country use, which they are selling at the very lowest prices, competing with any and all houses in the same line.

They also conduct the FURNITURE AUCTION BUSINESS at 80 Camp street, and the HORSE AUCTION BUSINESS at Messrs. Leonard and Maxwell's Stable, No. 70 Baronne street, near Gravier.
july31 1y

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
AND PRINTER,
*73 Camp Street,*
may29 1y NEW ORLEANS.

*LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY*

SPLENDID SCHEME—
ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.

*Louisiana State Lottery Company,*

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS H.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, June 12, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $10,000 is | $10,000 |
| 1 prize of | 10,000 is | 10,000 |
| 1 prize of | 10,000 is | 10,000 |
| 30 prizes of | 500 are | 15,000 |
| 200 prizes of | 100 are | 20,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES,

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are..... $1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are..... 1,800
9 approximations of $500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are..... 1,800
270 Prizes, amounting to.....$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATIO PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 222, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to
*Louisiana State Lottery Company,*
Lock Box 692, P. O.,
New Orleans,

Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. feb28 '74

*W. B. STEVENSON,*
DEALER IN
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE,
SALE ROOMS:
No. 62 Camp Street,
*Next to Picayune Office.*
Auctions Three Times a Week.
Private Sales on Commission.

*CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PICTURES, FRAMES, ETC.*

The best storage at the very lowest figure. je12 1m

The Citizens' Savings Bank,
(A bank for small savings),
GRUNEWALD HALL,

pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. jan23 1y

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.
jan30

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
—DEALER IN—
JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,
No. 95 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.
June 6, 1874.

THOS. H. HANDY & Co.,
AGENTS FOR
SAZERAC BRANDIES
GENERAL IMPORTERS,
Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS.

G. CASANAVE,
UNDERTAKER
88.....*BOURBON STREET*.....88
*NEW ORLEANS*

Carriages furnished at the shortest notice.

B. BLOOMFIELD, T. M. ANDERSON.
B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
GENERAL STATIONERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS,
—AND—
LAW PUBLISHERS AND LAW BOOKSELLERS,
47....Chartres Street....47
(Between Customhouse and Bienville.)

Keep constantly on hand for sale, at LOW PRICES a full and varied assortment of General Stationery, Papers and Envelopes,
Comprising everything necessary for the Counting-Room,
Banks,
Insurance Companies,
Merchants,
Lawyers,
Clerks of Courts,
Steamboat Clerks,
Civil Engineers,
And Railroads.
—ALSO—
FANCY NOTE PAPER AND CARDS,
Of the Greatest Variety, Suitable for Balls, Parties, Soirees and Weddings.

TO ARTISTS, BUILDERS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

On hand and for sale at Northern prices, a complete assortment of
Drawing Materials,
Comprising—
Mathematical Instruments,
Drawing Papers, Boards,
Painters' Pallets, Brushes,
Saucers, Mezzotint, etc.
Tracing Cloth and Paper,
Drawing Pens, Lithographic Pens, Drawing Pencils, etc.
Also, Various works on Drawing, Architecture and Engineering.
B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
47 Chartres street,
between Customhouse and Bienville.

STEEL PENS.....STEEL PENS.
From the Manufactories of Gillott, Perry, Spencerian, Harrison & Bradford, Esterbrook & Co., comprising the Greatest Variety of Styles ever offered to the public. For sale at low prices.
B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
General Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 47 Chartres st., between Customhouse and Bienville.

THE NEW CIVIL CODE,
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE REVISED CIVIL CODE,
With reference to the Acts of the Legislature, up to and including the Session of 1874 and the Decisions of the Supreme Court, up to and including Volume XXV Annual Reports, with an Exhaustive Index, compiled and edited by Hon. Albert Voorhies, Ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, author of the Criminal Jurisprudence of Louisiana. Price, Ten Dollars.
THE REVISED CODE OF PRACTICE,
(New Edition,)
Compiled and edited by
HON. ALBERT VOORHIES,
Are now being published and will be issued shortly.
B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
Law Publishers, Mercantile Printers, Engravers, and Blank Book Manufacturers,
47 Chartres street,
between Customhouse and Bienville.
THE CIVIL CODE
Will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $10.

SCRAP BOOKS! SCRAP BOOKS!!
Now on hand a large and well selected assortment of Scrap Books, comprising all sizes and styles, for sale at low prices.
B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
47 Chartres street,
between Customhouse and Bienville.

STATIONERY HARDWARE.
Cash Boxes,
Post-Office Boxes,
Date Racks, Etc.
For sale at low prices.
B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
General Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 47 Chartres st., between Customhouse and Bienville.

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!
The undersigned solicit the attention of the Legal Profession to their extensive and well selected stock of
LAW BOOKS,
Comprising Text Books,
Law Treatises, and Works of the Most Eminent American and English Jurists
—On—
Equity,
Common Law,
Nisi Prius, and
Chancery Practice.
—Also—
A full supply of
FRENCH LAW WORKS,
From the Most Eminent Jurisconsults and Lawyers of France, Germany, Spain and Italy.
For sale at publishers' prices.
B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
Law Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
47 Chartres Street,
Between Customhouse and Bienville.
je19 3m

TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSEKEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics, were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—AN ODORLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting features of the cart-and-bucket system. Its advantages are manifold, and it commends itself to the attention of landlords and tenants for the following reasons:

1. Sinks of private residences can be emptied in a space of time varying from ten to fifteen minutes.

2. IT CAN BE DONE BY DAY OR NIGHT, THUS THE NECESSITY OF THROWING OPEN PREMISES AT NIGHT, and exposing them to depredations, and causing the inmates to be awakened by the abominable smell and noise caused by the prevailing system of cleaning, is avoided.

3. The apparatus used is of such a character as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

4. THERE IS NO ODOR WHATEVER.—The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommended its use declaring it to be cleanly, odorless, economical, practicable, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to go into practical operation.

All orders left at the office of the Company, 153 Common street, or sent to Box 913 Post-office, will receive prompt attention, and at low prices. je12 6m

GET YOUR SHIRTS
—AT—
S. N. MOODY'S,
CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS
NEW ORLEANS.

SHIPPED C. O. D. EVERYWHERE
MADE TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS.

Try Six Champion Shirts for $9,
Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world.
Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap.
June 6, 1874.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
—OF—
PHILADELPHIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 3d, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1875, and continues until the end of March; the third session commences April 1st, and continues until the end of June.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded; Free Tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for $60 which pays for all the Professors's Tickets until graduation. Matriculation Fee, $5 Demonstrator's Ticket, $5; Diploma Fee, $30.

For Circular and additional particulars, address
Prof. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,
DEAN, 514 Pine Street,
June 6 '74. Philadelphia, Pa.

TO THE PUBLIC.

KEEP COOL.

In consequence of the dull times a further reduction of prices at the
CHINA PALACE.
Plunge Baths, Sponge Baths, Hip Baths, Child's Baths, and Foot Baths will be sold at astonishingly low prices.
Water Coolers $1 75, Silver Plated Water Pitchers $3, new styles Table Mats $1, English Stone China Chamber Sets $3 75, Decorated China Spittoons only $1
AT NAYRA & OFFNER'S
China Palace,
129.....Canal Street.....129
jn5 3m Touro Buildings.

WORKINGMEN'S BANK
SAVINGS AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Special attention to SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, SIX PER CENT ALLOWED, payable semi-annually.
—DIRECTORS—
Vor. Maignan, Alf. Waltz,
J. H. Gardner, J. G. Spor,
J. B. Camors. M. F. Dunn,
J. B. Boarman.
V. MAIGNAN.....President.
J. H. GARDNER.....Vice-President.
J. D. MONDEIGT.....Cashier.
C. D. STURTEVANT..Assistant Cashier.
94 CANAL STREET,
sp3 6m NEW ORLEANS.

ALCORN
UNIVERSITY

This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.

The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and healthful; and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree.

Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gently undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude.

No discrimination is recognized by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class distinction.

The ample endowment of the UNIVERSITY enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate:

Board, Washing, Bed-Room Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance.

No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States.

A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges.

For further information, address
CHAS. THOMPSON, D. D.,
PRESIDENT,
Or ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodney, Miss., May 1874.

*Leeland University.*

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such*, a *special course* of Instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address,
REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,
New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets, —out towards Carrollton

PHILIP WERLEIN.

THE SOUTHERN AGENT OF
DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, PLEYEL, AND J. P. HALE'S IMPROVED PIANOS, AND NEEDHAM & SONS' SILVER TONGUE, J. ESTY & CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS,
Has constantly on hand at his Salesrooms,
80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE STREET,
A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.

Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash.

Sheet Music, Music Books, and Small Instruments.

PHILIP WERLEIN,
my21 80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street.

## RELIGIOUS.

O Thou! whom men affirm we cannot "know,"
It may be we shall never see Thee nearer,
Than in the clouds, nor ever trace Thee clearer
Than in that garment which, howe'er a-glow,
With life divine, is still a changing show,
A little shadowing forth, and more concealing,
A glory which in utter most revealing
Might strike us dead with one supreme life-blow.
We may not reach Thee through the void immense.
Measured by suns, or prove Thee anywhere;
But hungry eyes that hunt the wilds above
For one lost face still drop despairing there,
To find Thee, in the heart—love's ravished'd liar; death
Else wore "the sting of " not "sin," but love!—

—*London Spectator.*

## RELIGIOUS.

CALENDAR.

AUGUST.

Sunday, 8—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 15—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity
Sunday, 22—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Tuesday, 24—St. Bartholomew.
Sunday, 29—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

From the *Christian* (London) "a weekly record of Christian life, Christian testimony and Christian work, with which is incorporated 'the revival'" we subjoin the following. The Major Cole alluded to is the borther of the Rev. M. C. Cole the excellent Secretary of our State Board of Education and Superintendent of Public Institution:

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The interest and attendance at the meetings here, conducted by Major J. H. Cole, increases as the weeks go by. Many cases of undoubted and striking conversions are taking place.

One evening last week, at the commencement of the service, a man rose up and said, "For five years there has not been a day but I had been drunk till a week ago, when I heard you (pointing) to Major Cole) speak on the words, 'God so loved the world, &c.' That *'whosoever'* rang down in my soul, and I got no rest when I went home until I asked God for Christ's sake to save me. I want to say that I have not touched the drink since. I am a saved man, and God has kept me till now." The effect of these sentences was such that Major Cole deemed it best, instead of giving an address, to throw the meeting open for testimony, and the whole service was occupied by the young converts telling out what God had done for them.

Last Sunday afternoon the Major had a social gathering of about fifty of his young helpers, after which they sallied forth into the alleys and courts of the neighbourhood, which is almost the lowest of the low, and sang the people into the evening meeting. The result was a crowded house and glorious ingathering.

Mr. Henry Moorhouse was present and spoke one evening recently, and he bears testimony to the wonderful work of God going on in connexion with the theatre services. Thus is Major Cole, with his little band of earnest helpers, encouraged to go on in his good work.

Major Cole has three times said good-bye to the thousands of children who gather to his Saturday afternoon services at Bow-road Hall, but so much anxiety was shown by the children that each time he has had to promise them another meeting. Last Saturday afternoon some 6,000 or 7,000 were there, and a happy time of ingathering was experienced. Next Saturday, he will hold what will, in all likelihood, be the last children's meeting in Bow-road Hall, and the Jubilee Singers, with their unflagging zeal, will be present to help by their powerfully winning voices.

"Sister" Amanda Smith, as she is called, a colored woman from Philadelphia, known throughout the denomation as a revivalist, is the centre of curiosity at the Round Lake camp-meeting. She made a long exhortation on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., and no other speaker enchained the audience as she did. She is fluent, thoroughly in earnest, with an *abandon* which is perfect. Her education is limted, but nature gave her oratorical gifts of a superior roder.

—*Exchange.*

The best trait in Barney Williams' character is the filial love and reverence he has for the ould mother, an ancient Irish woman, who can never be Fifth-avenuized, who will smoke a pipe, who will wear a peat-bog cap, who has no book learning, and a brogue you could cut with a knife, but who has the place of honor at table and the best the house affords, who is introduced to every guest with fond affection, who can go sit and smoke her dhudeen on the stone steps "fornist the dure av she plazes," as she says. What a fine example the play-actor sets.—*New York Letter.*


## RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
(Great Jackson Route.)

Trains Depart and Arrive as follows from Calliope street Depot:

DEPART.

Express ..... 7:50 a. m.
Mail ..... 5:50 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Express ..... 11:30 p. m.
Mail ..... 10:30 a. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. FROST, General Manager.
oct10 1y

THE MOBILE LINE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows;

Express and Mail, daily ..... 8 a. m.
Coast Accommodation, Saturday only, at ..... 2:40 p.m.
Through Night Express, daily .. 4:15 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Express and Mail daily ..... 3:25 p m.
Coast accommodation, Monday only ..... 10:25 a. m.
Through Night Express, daily, 12 p. m.

By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. BOBINSON,
oct10 1y Acting Superintendent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD—

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:15 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.

Close connection is also made with Louisville line at Humboldt for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berths inquire at the new Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

oct10 1y WM. BE DELL, Agent.

*The New York Times.*

*THE NEW YORK TIMES* is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition ..... $12
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum .... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ..... 3

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

Five Copies, per annum ..... $7 50
Ten Copies, per annum ..... 12 50
Twenty Copies, per annum ..... 22 00
Thirty Copies, per annum ..... 30 00

And one extra copy to each club.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year ..... $5
Ten copies, one year, and one extra copy free ..... 25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW YORK TIMES
jan2 New York City.

*THE WEEKLY BLADE,*

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR ..... $2.00
CLUBS OF FIVE ..... 1.75 each
CLUBS OF TEN OR MORE ..... 1.65 each

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

The above rates are free of postage.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Toledo, or by Postoffice Order, or Express, pre-paid, and in Registered Letters at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

oct31 tf

1875.

POSTAGE FREE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
TO
HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical in this country.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

HARPER'S BAZAR.

The organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

TERMS FOR 1875.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.... $4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year.... 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, One Year.... 4 00

One copy of either will be sent for one year, POSTAGE PREPAID by the Publishers, to any subscriber in the United States, on receipt of Four Dollars.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10; or any two for $7; postage prepaid by the Publishers.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR, will be sent gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20, without extra copy; postage prepaid by the Publisher.

mh20

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily,

Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party the *INTER-OCEAN* was early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper
IN THE NORTHWEST.

Not alone on its political character does the INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor. It aims at the highest excellence in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes especial claim as

*A Family Newspaper,*

Its columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion at the home fireside

The Commercial Department.

Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

IN LITERATURE,
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

*A First-Class Newspaper!*

It is not excelled by any publication in the country.

The INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER,

One that will be found interesting and useful to Americans in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the Great Interests of the Northwest it is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gatherings. Firm in its political faith it is not bigoted and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

The Inter-Ocean has the largest aggregate circulation of any newspaper published ie the Northwest. It is sent to more than 6,000 Postoffices, distributed in every State and Territory in the United States, in all the numerous Foreign States and countries.

Terms of Subscription,

DAILY.

By mail (payable in advance,) per year. $12 00
By mail (payable in advance), 3 months. 3 00
Sunday edition, per year (extra) ..... 2 00

SEMI-WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance) ..... $ 3 00
By mail, club of four (in advance) ..... 11 00
By mail, club of six (in advance) ..... 16 00
By mail, club of ten (in advance) ..... 25 00

One FREE copy with every club of ten.

WEEKLY.

By mail per year (in advance) ..... $ 1 50
Club of four (in advance) ..... 5 00
Club of ten (in advance) ..... 12 00
Club of twenty (in advance) ..... 20 00

One FREE copy with every club of twenty.

Special arrangements made with country publishers for clubbing with their publications.

Sample Copies Free. Money can be sent by draft, money order, express, or registered letter, at our risk.

Address
*INTER-OCEAN,*
*119* Lake street, Chicago.

PROSPECTUS.

THE REPUBLIC.

The REPUBLIC, now entering upon its second year, has been favorably received by the earnest friends of just and energetic governmental and economic progress.

In the future, as in the past, The REPUBLIC will discuss with candor and with such ability as it can command the present and practical questions affecting the material, intellectual, and moral progress and well-being of the nation, the States, and people. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will do what may be done, within its sphere, to inform the people and improve the Government.

The REPUBLIC holds that, as this is a Government of and for the people, the people should be thoroughly informed of its action and purposes, and that the Government should be equally well advised as to the opinions and progress of the people; that the interests of both are identitical; that the obligations of both are mutual; and that it is the duty of each and all to promote this common knowledge, advance these common interests, and enforce these common obligations. To these ends The REPUBLIC will work faithfully and constantly, and it earnestly invites the cordial co-operation of every citizen in this essential labor.

Special attention will be given to important Departmental and Judicial decisions, and valuable and novel inventions will be duly noticed.

The REPUBLIC, a monthly magazine, published at Washington, D. C., and containing sixty-four pages of matter, exclusive of advertisements or appendix, will be supplied to single subscribers, subject to postage, at $2 per year, or six copies for $10. Where postage is paid by the publishers, 25 cents will be added to the price of each yearly subscription. Remittances should be made by postal money order or registered letter.

The REPUBLIC, for 1874, will be furnished at the regular subscription price $2 per year, in magazine form, or at $3, handsomely bound, with Index.

Any person sending five subscribers and $13, may draw, for getting up the club, either an additional copy for the current year, or copy, with Index, for 1874. Sample copies forwarded on receipt of ten cents.

ddress,
PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE.

For Family Instruction and Amusement.

EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.

*Office, Waverly Publishing House;*

ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most astidious circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of

*TALES,*
*HISTORY,*
*BIOGRAPHY,*

together with

*Music and Poetry,*

The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and meddles with neither politics nor religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

Terms—Always in Advance.

One copy for 12 months ..... $6 00
One copy for 6 months ..... 3 00
One copy for 3 months ..... 1 50

Postmasters and dealers may take subscriptions at the above, and deduct twenty-five per cent.

Subscribers in the Provinces, the same.

A new volume commences every January and July; but if a person commences at any number in the volume and pays for six months, he will have a complete book, with a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription, he should tell us what was the last number he received; then we shall know what number to begin at without hunting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money ir received.

Monthly parts; $7 a year, in all cases.

We will send one copy of the weekly

*WAVERLY MAGAZINE*

and either
"Lady's Gazette of Fashion,"
"Atlantic Monthly,"
"Harper's Magazine."
"Weekly," or "Bazar," or
"Godey's Lady's Book,"
one year.

All letters concerning the paper must be addressed to the publisher.

We make no discount on clubs.

The Way to Subscribe—The proper way to subscribe for a paper is to inclose a money-order in a letter, and address the publisher direct, giving individual name, with the post office, county, and State very plainly written as post marks are often illegible.

We take no risk of the mails.

E. B. FOOTE, M.D.

120 Lexington Avenue,
Cor. E. 28th St., NEW YORK,

An Independent Physician,

TREATS ALL FORMS OF

CHRONIC DISEASE,

AND RECEIVES

*Letters from all parts of the Civilized World.*

BY HIS ORIGINAL WAY OF

Conducting a Medical Practice

HE IS TREATING

Numerous Patients in Europe, the West Indies, the Dominion of Canada, and in every State of the Union.

ADVICE GIVEN BY MAIL FREE OF CHARGE.

No mercurial medicines or deleterious drugs used. Has during the past twenty years treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

All invalids at a distance are required to answer an extended list of plain questions, which will be furnished by mail free, or at the office. A complete system of registering prevents mistake or confusion. Case books never consulted, except by the physicians of the establishment. For free consultation send for list of questions.

A sixty-page pamphlet of evidences of success sent free also.

*Address* Dr. E. B. FOOTE,
Box 788, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. FOOTE is the author of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a book that reached a circulation of over 250,000 copies; also, of "PLAIN HOME TALK," more recently published, which has sold to the extent of 70,000 copies; also, of "SCIENCE IN STORY," which is now being published in series.

CONTENTS TABLES

of all, excepting the first-mentioned work (which is out of print), will be sent free on application to either Dr. FOOTE, or the MURRAY HILL Publishing Company, whose office is 129 East 28th Street. Agents—both men and women—wanted to sell the foregoing works, to whom a liberal profit will be allowed. The beginnings of small fortunes have been made in selling Dr. FOOTE'S popular works. "PLAIN HOME TALK" is particularly adapted to adults, and "SCIENCE IN STORY" is just the thing for the young. Send for contents tables and see for yourselves. The former answers a multitude of questions which ladies and gentlemen feel a delicacy about asking of their physicians. There is nothing in literature at all like either of the foregoing works. "SCIENCE IN STORY" can only be had of agents or of the Publishers. "PLAIN HOME TALK" is published in both the English and German Languages. Once more,

Agents Wanted.

ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

oct31 1y

A Representative and Champion of American Art Taste!

PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTH YEAR.

*THE ALDINE,*

The Art Journal of America,

ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A Magnificent Conception, Wonderfully Carried Out."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claim of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—*THE ALDINE.*

*THE ALDINE*, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost: and then, there is the chromo, besides!*

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with *THE ALDINE*, is an important feature, and magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of *THE ALDINE* is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisitions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slighest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to *THE ALDINE* for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all *THE ALDINE* pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of *THE ALDINE*. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay *for one year in advance.* Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

TERMS.

ONE SUBSCRIPTION, ENTITLED TO THE ALDINE ONE YEAR, THE CHROMO AND THE ART UNION,

$6.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

(No charge for postage.)

*Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 Cents.*

*THE ALDINE* will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, *without responsibility to the publishers*, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the face-simil signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY
58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
oct17 tf

*NEW YORK TRIBUNE.*

THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $3. Weekly, $2.

POSTAGE FREE TO THE SUBSCRIBER. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.
feb27

$ to $20 per Day.

Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
feb27

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: GOOD: *Systematic.*—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.
feb27


## MASONIC.

A.·. Y.·. M.·.

BERRY LODGE No. 45, A.·. Y.·. M.·. Wm. Weeks, W.·. M.·., meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 528, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1336, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

St. LUKE LODGE No. 65, A.·. Y.·. M.·. Wm. Thompson, W.·. M.·. Meets Second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, Wm. Thompson E.·. M.·. Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall First Friday evening of each month.

## DIRECTORY

Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, by Authority of the Committee of Management in England.

AMOS LODGE, No. 1487, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

WM. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1507, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

WM. THOMPSON,
President.

ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female—Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

H. BANKS, President.
WM. THOMPSON, Director.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

*LETTERS.*

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

*BOOKS.*

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight.. 2 cts.
Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof ..... 2 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

*NEWSPAPERS.*

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

Dailies ..... 35 cts. per qr.
Weeklies ..... 5 " "
Monthlies (not over 4 oz).. 3 " "
Quarterlies ..... 1 " "

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

*MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.*

Sealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuts, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

*MONEY ORDERS.*

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On $10 or less, 5 cents; over $10, and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than $50.

*POST ITEMS.*

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed on other letters.

No article contained in mail can be sent by mail.

*PUBLIC SCHOOLS*

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine and Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Acadian, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fisk—Boys; cor Franklin and Perdido.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Enato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls' Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Robertson and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Carondelet and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Roxmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls: Geneva, bet Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Olivettes and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.

## THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds, then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Leves sts
8 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight street
9 " Prytania and Ninth street
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 17
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 7?
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No.?
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew st
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomene and Camp streets
41 House Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Tayloleurs streets
47 " Gaiennie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Tritou Wall
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
63 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*7. Foot of Julia street
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupetoulas streets
*83 " Canal and Camp streets
86 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
88 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochablave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Tenlouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*183 " Derbigny and Canal streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 15, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21 Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Tchoupitoulas & Broad streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Gentilly and St. Ann's
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard
412 " Lafarpe and White sts., N. O. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Foot and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne
573 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart sts
517 Engine House No. 24 Gretna, near Ferry
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine sts